

THE WEATHER

Probably Rain Tonight and Saturday.

TONOPAH DAILY BONANZA

VOL. XVII No. 177

TONOPAH, NEVADA, FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 25, 1918

PRICE 10 CENTS

PEACE PLANS IN REICHSTAG

Bolsheviki Declination May Hasten the End of World War

WHY TERMS OF PEACE WERE REFUSED

(By Associated Press.)
PETROGRAD, Jan. 25.—Bolsheviki authorities have made public an account of the peace conference following General Hoffman's statement of Teuton aims.

He quoted Trotsky as saying it

practically meant that Austria and Germany would take control of the destiny of the Poles, Letts and Lithuanians.

He said the central powers refused to give any terms or obligations themselves regarding the evacuation of territory.

CHANCELLOR ON LLOYD GEORGE SPEECH

(By Associated Press.)
LONDON, Jan. 25.—Von Hertling disagrees with the foreign newspapers' interpretation of Lloyd George's speech, which showed an earnest desire for peace, even friendship with Germany, according to a Central News dispatch. The chancellor remarked on the altered tone wherein he said that Lloyd George refrained from abuse and showed an

inclination for negotiations. He believed the newspapers' interpretation was based on Lloyd George's declaration that he did not wish to annihilate Germany.

On the contrary, Von Hertling said, the British premier seemed to adjudge Germany guilty of all possible crimes, and added: "We cannot understand such feelings or find therein proof of sincere will for peace."

RUSSIANS DECLARE TERMS OF PEACE

(By Associated Press.)
After weeks of vacillation the Germans at last have made their demands at the peace conference at Brest-Litovsk and the Russians have declined to accede to them.

Notwithstanding the fact that the imperial German chancellor in his many-times postponed speech to the main committee of the reichstag announced that he still holds the hope that an early and satisfactory conclusion of the Brest-Litovsk conference will be reached, the terms of the Germans as enunciated by General Hoffman, one of their chief delegates to the peace conference,

so far form an insuperable barrier for the Bolsheviki government, which has expressed a determination to carry out a policy of no annexations and no indemnities.

Courland in its entirety and all of Russia's Baltic provinces are to be retained by Germany, according to General Hoffman, in what he terms as Germany's last proposal to the Russians, and the added threat was given that if the Russians failed to acquiesce in the demands, further inroads into their territory would follow and the important port of Revel, near the mouth of the Gulf of Finland, would be occupied.

MINE WORKERS VOTE TO INCREASE SALARIES

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD TO BE DROPPED FROM THE ROLLS.

(By Associated Press.)
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 25.—Delegates to the United Mine Workers of America convention spent the day considering proposed changes to the constitution of the union, and when adjournment was taken the indications were that it would drop from its rolls all members, if there are any, who insist upon holding membership in the Industrial Workers of the World, the Working Class union, recently created in Oklahoma, or any other dual organization not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

By a vote of 882 to 263 the convention ratified the action of the international board in increasing the salaries of the international officers 25 per cent. This is in keeping with the 25 per cent advance received by the miners.

Frank Farrington, president of the Illinois miners, declared that if the war should end during the life of the present agreement with the operators there would be no lowering of wages. His statement was interpreted to mean that the miners would oppose any attempt at wage reduction after the war.

A resolution to make the appointment of organizers by the president subject to the approval of the districts in which the organizers live was voted down. John R. Lawson claimed that organizers misused their positions to defeat him for president of the Colorado Federation of Labor.

James F. Morgan, president of the Colorado miners, charged that Lawson was in the employ of coal operators as an employment agent and that he is supposed to have resigned only after the miners had discovered it.

Hereafter national conventions will be held in September instead of January.

M. B. ASTON was a passenger this morning for Luning.

FOREIGN OFFICE OF CHINA 'REGRETFUL'

(By Associated Press.)
PEKING, Jan. 25.—The foreign office has expressed regret for the attack on the American gunboat Monocacy in the Yangtse-kiang river last week, in which one sailor was killed and two others were wounded. The foreign office has promised to make an investigation and to give reparations.

A patrol of the river by foreign warships is likely to result from recommendations by the diplomatic body.

RUMANIA SUFFERS BUT FIGHTING ON

INVESTIGATION OF CONDITIONS THERE IS MADE BY BRITISH OFFICERS.

(By Associated Press.)
PETROGRAD, Jan. 25.—British officers who have made a thorough investigation of conditions in Rumania returned to Petrograd yesterday and gave an account of the food situation there. They said Rumanian peasant women have been almost starving for months or exist solely on maize. The effect is shown particularly among newly-born children, many of whom are deformed.

The effect of starvation on future generations is causing more concern to the officials than the present state of affairs. The Rumanians have sufficient maize to feed the peasant population until May, but this effect by itself will not give proper sustenance.

Notwithstanding this and other privations, the Rumanian army is maintaining discipline. Information from authoritative sources emphatically contradicts rumors of any pronounced movement against King Ferdinand. It is declared that only

(Continued On Page Four.)

ADMINISTRATION TO REPLY TO SEN. CHAMBERLAIN

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—In a dramatic three-hour speech to the senate yesterday afternoon, Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the military committee, replied to President Wilson's statement that he had distorted the facts in charging that the government had broken down in its war preparations. He declared the president has grossly maligned him and not only defended, but emphatically reiterated his assertions, made in a recent address in New York City. He said he president did not know the truth, and that he did.

The senator disclaimed any personal rancor against either the president or Secretary Baker, saying his only motives were patriotic, to rouse the country and to speed up the war preparations. In support of his position, he cited numerous incidents of alleged inefficiency in connection with army ordnance, clothing supplies and sanitation

brought out during the military committee's war inquiry.

Senators and many representatives crowded the floor and the galleries were packed as Senator Chamberlain spoke. He began quietly, declaring it was with a feeling of sadness that he found it necessary to rise to a question of personal privilege to defend his veracity and integrity, heretofore unassailed, but as he launched into the speech he grew emphatic and at times vehement.

When the Oregon senator concluded, Senator Kirby, a member of the military committee, replied on behalf of the administration, flatly contradicting the chairman's assertion that facts brought out in the investigation proved the war department inefficient. Then the senate adjourned until Monday to cut off further discussion.

There was no comment either at the White House or the war department on the Chamberlain speech. It

is known, however, that administration replies are to be made soon by Senator James H. Duff of Alabama, chairman of the military committee, and Representative Glass of Virginia, in the house. Secretary Baker probably will make his own answer tomorrow, when he appears before the house committee. Representative Dent ruled at the department late yesterday afternoon and invited him to make a statement to the committee.

The senate committee's bill for a war cabinet, about which the controversy centers, was referred without objection to the committee. The understanding is that it also will be referred to the naval committee later. Senator Chamberlain detailed in his speech what he declared was proof of army inefficiency. He asserted that not only was the president

(Continued on page four.)

WAGE INCREASES IN GREAT BRITAIN

(By Associated Press.)
LONDON, Jan. 25.—The fourth year of war has been remarkable for the sustained activity of trade, the continuous and cumulative increases in wages and the ferment in the engineering and munition industries, says the Daily Telegraph.

During the past twelve months wage increases to workmen exceeded 100,000,000 pounds and the increases during the three years 1915-1917, together with the rise in prices of commodities, have completely revolutionized the pre-war economic basis of British trade.

The unpleasant feature of the year has been the growing discontent and unrest pervading large sections of the workers, and this is seen in the number of industrial disputes, often of the most trivial kind. Official returns from January to November indicate there were 494 disputes during those months, affecting 647,724 workers and causing the loss of over 3,500,000 working days, the greatest loss of time being recorded during September, October and November.

The number of persons unemployed is the lowest on record, and throughout the war period the figure has steadily declined until it is now below 1 per cent.

PLAN TO COORDINATE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS

(By Associated Press.)
NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Coordination of the various government intelligence bureaus and "the strict enforcement of military measures against the enemy in this country," were urged in an open letter to Senator George Chamberlain, chairman of the senate committee on military affairs, made public here by the American Defense society.

The letter declared that the work of the bureaus often caused duplication or runs "crosswise," and the merging under one head is recommended for the bureau of investigation of the department of justice, the United States secret service of the treasury department, the war intelligence bureau of the war department, and the bureau of post office investigation, as well as other smaller agencies.

BUTTER PRICE REDUCED.

(By Associated Press.)
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 25.—The food administration has announced that the price of cold storage butter to retailers hereafter will be 43 1/2 cents per pound. It had been 47 cents.

NO BELITTLING OF GERMAN STRENGTH

BUT SHE HAS MADE MISTAKES THAT WILL COST HER THE WAR.

(By Associated Press.)
CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—Germany is just as strong today as she ever was, Lieutenant Andrew Naismith of the Canadian field artillery told 1800 delegates attending the convention of the Vocational Education Association of the Middle West.

"Germany has made two mistakes which will cost her the war, however," he added. "In the first place, she failed to mobilize enough men to accomplish her purpose at the beginning, and secondly, she started too late in her attempt to crush France. We have Germany staggering at the present time and now is the time to drive home, and drive home hard."

Arthur P. Dean, professor of vocational education at Columbia university, told the convention that every boy and girl in grade schools throughout the United States should be asked to devote at least one hour out of every school day to work for the Red Cross.

WHY SHIPPING BOARD CHAIRMAN RESIGNED

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Chairman Hurley of the shipping board has accepted the resignation of Theodore Ferris, chief designer of the emergency fleet corporation. It is understood he quit because he feared he would embarrass the construction program, since the senate committee investigating shipping questioned his connection with shipbuilding interests.

ALEXANDER ON STRIKE?

(By Associated Press.)
OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 25.—Grover Alexander, the pitcher for whom the Chicago Nationals paid \$50,000, along with his battery mate, Catcher Killifer, admitted today that he had informed President Weeghman of the Chicago club that he would not play ball next season unless given part of the purchase price.

TODAY AND A YEAR AGO.

Official readings of the thermometer by the United States observer at Tonopah.

	1918	1917
5 a. m.	29	28
9 a. m.	29	28
12 noon	35	33
Maximum Jan. 24	46	29
Maximum Jan. 24	30	18
Relative humidity at noon today	52 per cent.	

WILSON'S FIRST FOUR POINTS NOT DIFFICULT TO BE MET BY GERMANY

Austria and Vatican in Correspondence Over Acceptance of Terms

(By Associated Press.)
BERLIN, Jan. 25.—Chancellor Von Hertling, in addressing the reichstag yesterday, said he could reach an agreement without difficulty on the first four points presented by President Wilson in his world peace program outlined on January 8. He said he would meet with some difficulty on the fifth. He asserted that Germany never demanded incorporation of Belgian territory by violence. Germany and Austria decided on the state of Poland. Germany will discuss a league of peace upon settlement of the other questions.

He said that only France and Germany could discuss the question of Northern France. There could be no talk of cession of Alsace.

He said Austria must answer the points regarding autonomous development and adjustment of Italian frontiers and the status of the Balkans, but German interests would be energetically defended.

He asserted it was eminently important for the future freedom of the seas for England to relinquish fortified positions on international sailing routes.

He demanded new proposals from the enemies. He said Wilson's and Lloyd George's messages contained certain principles acceptable to Germany, but the concrete proposals were unsatisfactory.

He declared that the financial condition of European countries after the war probably would operate to solve the problem of limitation of armaments. He contended that Alsace was almost purely a German territory, severed by violence. Germany, in 1870, he said, claimed it was "thus criminally wrong from her." He declared it was not a conquest of alien territory, but what today is called disannexation.

(By Associated Press.)
LONDON, Jan. 25.—Count Czernin told the Austrian reichsrath that "obvious exchange of views of America and Austria might form the start of a conciliatory discussion" for general peace. He characterized Wilson's war aims as an important advance toward the Austrian viewpoint, but he said that Austria would support Germany.

He said that Austria's and America's interests were less incompatible than it seemed. He said the population of Poland would decide their own fate. The Polish question must not delay peace for one day, he declared. If Poland, after the war, wished to make an advance toward Austria, such an advance would be welcomed, Count Czernin told the reichsrath.

LABOR MEMBERS OF CABINET TO WITHDRAW

(By Associated Press.)
NOTTINGHAM, England, Jan. 25.—While condemning the votes cast in the house of commons on some occasions by George N. Barnes and other members of the labor party, the labor conference in session here, by a large majority, shelved a resolution demanding the withdrawal of the labor members from the cabinet. Arthur Henderson, former member of the war cabinet, appealed to the conference not to adopt the resolution. He said it would break up the government and delay peace. Personally he would never again belong to the government, he asserted, unless the labor party was predominant.

The attacks on the labor members of the cabinet came largely from the fringes of the party and were in many cases so fiery and anarchistic as to earn hisses from even such an extremely tolerant audience as this. The main body of the delegates stood firmly behind Mr. Henderson in his plea.

CREWS DISSATISFIED.

(By Associated Press.)
LONDON, Jan. 25.—A German naval lieutenant who deserted at Kiel states that dissatisfaction of men in the German fleet is more serious than in the army. According to an Amsterdam dispatch to the Associated Press, there have been important revolts among the crews of mine sweepers.

SUNK BY OWN MINES.

(By Associated Press.)
COPENHAGEN, Jan. 25.—The German mine field is responsible for the sinking of two German destroyers Sunday, according to seventeen survivors who suffered greatly four days in the open sea.

SECRETARY OF WAR WRITES CHAMBERLAIN

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Secretary Baker wrote to Senator Chamberlain today, asking him to arrange an occasion when all the members of congress, so disposed, could attend and hear his reply to the senator on charges of inefficiency in the army.

He said he thought the "people are entitled to a summary of what has been done."

PLAN REORGANIZATION.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Some ambassadors at Petrograd are reported to be conferring with reference to a formal acknowledgment by their governments of the Bolsheviki.

BUTLER THEATRE

TO-NIGHT

GLADYS BROCKWELL, in "A BRANDED SOUL" Touches a man's soul and awakens in him the consciousness of his own evil ways.

Fourteenth Number of "THE FIGHTING TRAIL"

TOMORROW

Harold Lockwood, in "Paradise Garden," and "Roping Her Romeo," a rip-roaring comedy.

Matinee 1:30—Night 7 & 8:30 Admission 10c and 15c